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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

A-552-814

Utility Scale Wind Towers from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (the "Department") and the International Trade Commission ("ITC"), the Department is issuing an antidumping duty order on utility scale wind towers ("wind towers") from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam ("Vietnam"). In addition, the Department is amending its final determination to correct certain ministerial errors.

EFFECTIVE DATE: (Insert date of publication in the *Federal Register*.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magd Zalok or Charles Riggle, AD/CVD Operations, Office 4, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4162 or (202) 482-0650, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("Act"), on December 26, 2012, the Department published the final determination of sales at less than fair value in the antidumping duty investigation of wind towers from Vietnam.¹ On

¹ See Utility Scale Wind Towers From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, 77 FR 75984 (December 26, 2012) ("Final Determination").

February 8, 2013, the ITC notified the Department of its affirmative determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of wind towers from Vietnam.²

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order are certain wind towers, whether or not tapered, and sections thereof. Certain wind towers are designed to support the nacelle and rotor blades in a wind turbine with a minimum rated electrical power generation capacity in excess of 100 kilowatts and with a minimum height of 50 meters measured from the base of the tower to the bottom of the nacelle (*i.e.*, where the top of the tower and nacelle are joined) when fully assembled.

A wind tower section consists of, at a minimum, multiple steel plates rolled into cylindrical or conical shapes and welded together (or otherwise attached) to form a steel shell, regardless of coating, end-finish, painting, treatment, or method of manufacture, and with or without flanges, doors, or internal or external components (*e.g.*, flooring/decking, ladders, lifts, electrical buss boxes, electrical cabling, conduit, cable harness for nacelle generator, interior lighting, tool and storage lockers) attached to the wind tower section. Several wind tower sections are normally required to form a completed wind tower.

Wind towers and sections thereof are included within the scope whether or not they are joined with nonsubject merchandise, such as nacelles or rotor blades, and whether or not they have internal or external components attached to the subject merchandise.

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² See Utility Scale Wind Towers from China and Vietnam, USITC Investigation Nos. 701-TA-486 and 731-TA-1195-1196 (Final), USITC Publication 4372 (February 2013) ("ITC Report").

Specifically excluded from the scope are nacelles and rotor blades, regardless of whether they are attached to the wind tower. Also excluded are any internal or external components which are not attached to the wind towers or sections thereof.

Merchandise covered by the order is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff

System of the United States ("HTSUS") under subheadings 7308.20.0020³ or 8502.31.0000.⁴

Prior to 2011, merchandise covered by the order was classified in the HTSUS under subheading 7308.20.0000 and may continue to be to some degree. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Amendment to the *Final Determination*

On December 26, 2012, the Department published its affirmative final determination in this proceeding.⁵ On December 26, 2012, CS Wind Group ("CSWG"), the respondent in this investigation, and the Wind Tower Trade Coalition ("Petitioner") submitted timely ministerial error allegations and requested, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224, that the Department correct the alleged ministerial errors in the dumping margin calculations. On December 31, 2012, Petitioner submitted timely rebuttal comments.

After analyzing all interested party comments and rebuttals, we have determined, in accordance with section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e), that we made the following ministerial errors in our calculations for the *Final Determination* with respect to CSWG:

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³ Wind towers are classified under HTSUS 7308.20.0020 when imported as a tower or tower section(s) alone.

⁴ Wind towers may also be classified under HTSUS 8502.31.0000 when imported as part of a wind turbine (*i.e.*, accompanying nacelles and/or rotor blades).

⁵ See Final Determination.

- We unintentionally omitted the factors of production ("FOPs") for steel bar, stainless steel pipe, flat-rolled plates and stone grit from the normal value used in the dumping margin calculation program.
- We unintentionally omitted the FOPs for steel bar, stainless steel pipe and flat-rolled
 plates from the calculation of the average surrogate value used as facts available to
 account for the difference between the packed weight of a tower and the sum of the FOPs
 of such a tower.

For a detailed discussion of all alleged ministerial errors, as well as the Department's analysis, *see* Memorandum to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, concerning, "Ministerial Error Memorandum, Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Utility Scale Wind Towers from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," dated January 18, 2013 ("Ministerial Error Memorandum").

In the *Final Determination*, we assigned the Vietnam-wide entity a rate based on the highest transaction-specific dumping margin for the mandatory respondent, CSWG.⁶ Because the change in CSWG's dumping margin calculation as a result of correcting for the above-identified ministerial errors affects the rate assigned to the Vietnam-wide entity, we have also amended the rate assigned to the Vietnam-wide entity.⁷ The amended weighted-average dumping margins are provided, below.

Antidumping Duty Order

As noted above, on February 8, 2013, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified the Department of its determination that an industry in the United States is

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⁶ See Final Determination.

⁷ See Ministerial Error Memorandum.

materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of wind towers from Vietnam. Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of wind towers from Vietnam.

Section 736(b)(1) of the Act establishes a "general rule" that, if the ITC, in its final determination, finds "material injury or threat of material injury which, but for the suspension of liquidation under section 733(d)(2) {of the Act}would have led to a finding of material injury," then entries of the subject merchandise, the liquidation of which has been suspended pursuant to the Department's preliminary determination under section 733(d)(2) of the Act, shall be subject to the imposition of antidumping duties. Section 736(b)(2) of the Act establishes a "special rule" that, if the ITC's final injury determination is based on the threat of material injury (other than threat of material injury described in the "general rule") antidumping duties shall be assessed on subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the ITC's notice of final determination. Under this "special rule," the Department orders CBP to terminate suspension and refund any cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties for entries made since the Department's preliminary antidumping duty determination. 9

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⁸ See Utility Scale Wind Towers from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination, 77 FR 46058 (August 2, 2012) ("Preliminary Determination").

⁹ Section 736(b)(2) of the Act ("the Department shall release any bonds or other security made, and refund any cash deposit made . . . with respect to entries of the merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption before {the date of the publication of the ITC's affirmative final injury determination}"); see, e.g., Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From Taiwan and the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Orders, 75 FR 53632, 53633 (September 1, 2010) (where the Department ordered the termination of suspension and refund of duties for entries occurring prior to the publication of the ITC's affirmative threat determination).

After reviewing the ITC's final determination, the Department determined that the "special rule" pursuant to section 736(b)(2) of the Act is applicable to the imposition of antidumping duties under this order. Of the votes in the ITC's final determination, two commissioners determined that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of utility scale wind towers from the People's Republic of China and Vietnam, one commissioner determined that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of such imports and further determined that he would not have found material injury but for the suspension of liquidation, and three commissioners determined that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of such imports. 10 Because the ITC's determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury is not accompanied by a finding that material injury would have resulted but for the suspension of liquidation of entries since the *Preliminary* Determination, the Department determines that the "general rule" of section 736(b)(1) of the Act does not apply. 11 Therefore, in accordance with the "special rule" of section 736(b)(2) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation for entries of wind towers from Vietnam entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption prior to the publication of the ITC's final determination and refund any cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties for these entries.

Suspension of Liquidation and Collection of Cash Deposit

In accordance with sections 735(c)(1)(B) and 736(b)(2) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to suspend liquidation on all entries of subject merchandise from Vietnam made on

¹⁰ See ITC Report.

¹¹ See MBL (USA) Corp. v. United States, 16 C.I.T. 108, 111-114 (1992) (finding that the Act requires the Department, when confronted with the same ITC voting pattern as present here, to refund duties collected prior to the ITC's publication of its final injury determination).

or after the date of the publication of the ITC's final affirmative determination. The Department will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the estimated amount by which the normal value exceeds the U.S. price as indicated in the chart below. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this subject merchandise, a cash deposit for estimated antidumping duties based on the weighted-average dumping margins. The rate for the Vietnam-wide entity applies to all combinations of producers and exporters of subject merchandise not specifically listed under the "Amended Final Determination of Antidumping Investigation" section below.

Amended Final Determination of Antidumping Investigation

The weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter	Producer	Weighted-Average Dumping Margin (percent)
The CS Wind Group*	The CS Wind Group	51.54
Vietnam-Wide Entity**		58.54

^{*} The CS Wind Group consists of CS Wind Vietnam Co., Ltd. and CS Wind Corporation.

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to wind towers from Vietnam pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act.

^{**} The Vietnam-Wide Entity includes Vina-Halla Heavy Industries Ltd.

This order and amended final determination are published in accordance with sections 736(a) and 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211 and 351.224(e).

Paul Piquado Assistant Secretary for Import Administration

Date February 12, 2013

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